THE CUBAN CONTEST.

News Brought by Prominent Patriots from the Struggling Republic.

ARRIVAL OF VICE PRESIDENT AGUILERA.

What he says About General Sickles and the Policy of Our Government.

PEDRO RODRIGUES.

The Captain of the Soldiers of the Edgar Stuart Expedition Tells His Story-Rumors About the Herald Representative Conversations with Cespedes-Condition of the Camp and Army Near Holguin.

The Spaniards Closely Confined to the Cities, and Free Rule in Full Sway in the Rebellious Region.

Shortly before the sun had set last evening the rlad news was flashed up the bay from the Sandy Hook telegraph station to several Cuban patriots that the French mail steamer St. Laurent, from Havre, was in the offing bearing the Vice Presiof the Cuban Republic, F. V. Aguilera, and uld be at her wharf within three or feur hours Shortly after the news had been received a numgeneral agent of the Republic of Cuba in the United States; Colonel Pio Rosado, and many others of less note, were on their way to pier 50 North River to await the arrival of the vessel, After remaining patiently for several hours the able craft, with the French tricolor flying at her peak, came alongside the wharf and ed mooring, and swarthy faces, with black flashing eyes, scanned the vessel's deck in search of their Vice President. At last he was discovered in converse with the Captain, and a friendly shout of welcome was uttered by the Mr. Mayorga, burning with impatience to get on board, managed to scramble on the still moving vessel by the aid of the well known Roundsman Muldoon. A few seconds later the two friends were clasping hands and talking with deep interest

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF CUBA is a man of singularly imposing appearance, of over six feet in height. His face shows great decion of character, but in spite of this he has a kindly and congenial aspect. He wears a patri-archal white beard, which flows down on his chest-A HERALD reporter subsequently had a short conver sation with Mr. Aguilers on Cuban subjects previous Mr. Aguilers was walking up and down the crowded decks where Parisian dandles, mechanics om Alsace, peasant girls from Normandy and others were all hurrying to and fro, awaiting with impatience the time when they should have passed the Custom House inspection of their luggage and enter the great city.

The following is the conversation in question:—

INTERVIEW WITH MR. AGUILLERA.
REPORTER-What do you think of Cuban pros-

pects in England, Mr. Aguitera? Mr. AGUILERA—The English people sympathize deeply with us and desire that we should be ridden nish tyranny. The question of slavery is being very extensively canvassed all over the country by the Abolition Society; but here, unforately, the matter rests, and the same stereo

tunately, the matter rests, and the same stereotyped answer is constantly received, "It is an American question; we cannot interfere in Cuban matters before the United States, but we will willingly do our part when the time comes."

INTERVIEW WITH GAMBETTA.

REPORTER—YOU have spent a good deal of time in France, I believe, Mr. Aguilera?

Mr. Aguilera—Yes, that is so; public opinion is somewhat divided there on the subject of free Cuba. Some say we must not harass our sister Republic, Spain, by making remonstrances on the Cuban question. Others, knowing the p. 26.0 of Spain from time immemorial down to the present day, say that a remonstrance on the slavery question ought to be sent to Madrid. My friend, M. Gambetta, is a great sympathizer with our cause and will do anything in his power to befriend Cuba Libre, but in France they say, as in England, "It is an American question; no European Power can interfere. Why will the United States not intervene?" and so on.

Mr. AGUILERA—Before you leave I want to make a statement to you, which I think is important. You know, of course, that the American Minister at Madrid, General Sickles, has been giving considerable advice and aid to the Ministers of the new Republic of Spain, and they think that he is so friendly that the passive character of the policy of the country with reference to Cuban affairs can be relied on for some years to come. In a word, they want time, and they believe that they can hoodwink the United States the Jugo its Madrid Minister. I can assure you that Spaniards are, generally speaking, delighted with the success of the ruse—for such they consider it.

Mr. AGUILERA—Have you any news of your bold correspondent, Mr. O'Aelly 7 I sincerely hope he will escape from the island with his life.

REFORTER—The lacest news received through Mr. Zambrana stars that he would be with President Cespedes about the 7th of March.

Mr. AGUILERA—He has undertaken a bold mission, but I believe he will be spared to see New York again—mat is my fervent wish. The Cubans owe a deep act of gratitude to the HERALD.

At this floment word was brought that the baggang of dr. Aguilera had been taken to the customs office; for inspection. Colonel Burton, of the Depaty Collector's office, kindly gave permission to Mr. Aguilera to pass his baggang without it being examined, on the understanding that no dutiable goods were contained in his valiese. Mr. Aguilera thanked the official for his courtesy and leit the pier in company with Mr. Mayorga, who drove Mr. Aguilera home to his residence in Lexington avenue, where he will probably remain for several days. GENERAL SICKLES AT MADRID.

Sketch of Aguillers.

Francisco Vicento Aguillera, who is now in the fifty-first year of his age, was born in Bayamo in the year 1822. His father was a Coionel Aguilera, of the Spanish Army, who had considerably distinof the spanish Army, who had considerably distin-guished himself as a courageous officer in fighting against the Great Napoleen in the Pennaula Young Aguliera, leaving home, proceeded to the University at Havana, where he rapidly distin-guished himself as a student of great talent. At the request of his father he returned to his nome near Bayamo and co-operated with him in the management of the large family estates, which contain about two hundred and fifty square miles, and are divided into sugar and coffee plantations. Stock-raising was also extensively carried on. The fortune of Mr. Aguilera after the death of bis father was estimated at a couple of million dol-lars. One of the sugar plantations on the estates, named Cabanignun, is one of the most celebrated spots on the island, and its name has been given so one of the crack cavalry corps of the patriot

STABLING THE REVOLUTION

To Mr. Aguilera belongs the honor of being one of the three men who started the revolution in Cuba in 1867. The other two were Francis Maceo. who is now alive, fighting with the patriots, and the other is Pedro Figuerdo, who was captured by the Spaniards and killed at Santiago de Cuba. THE FIRST MANUMISSION OF SLAVES.

The name of Aguilers has also a proud mention in the rolls of the Cuban contest, in so far that he was the first large and wealthy slaveholder who gave liberty to his siaves. He called them together after he had decided to take up arms against Spanish tyranny and told them that all were free. Many of them, filled with gratitude, declared their intention of following their master to the field and combatting the fauthal foe. Many of these slaves have shown themselves brave solders, and a large portion of them are still under arms. The eminent caban patriot, Miguel de Aldama, who foriested a fortune of \$20.000,000 for his love of country, has recently in like manner given liberty to his slaves, but they unfortunately were captured by the Spaniards when Mr. de Aldama fied for his like from Matanzas, and are now groaning under Spanish bondage and treated worse than cattle by the Spanish covernment, which is making them work on all estreated sugar and coffee plantations. One-half of the products of these plantations are was the first large and wealthy slaveholder wh

stolen by the overseers and others, and the other molety is paid into the Spanish Treasury. Aguilers, who commanded in the Oriental De-partment, although Vice President of the Repub-le, has fought in many agrangants aguilart the

Aguilera, who commanded in the Oriental Department, although vice President of the Republic, has fought in many engagements against the Spanish troops with the guerilla forces of the patricts, and among the principal ones may be mentioned Babatunaba, Zanga, Rio Abago, Valenzueia, &c., and on all hands his dashing bravery is spoken of with the highest praise and admiration.

GENERAL AGENT IN THE UNITED STATES.
In 1871 he was selected by President Cespedes to fill the post of General Agent in the United States. His family, consisting of his wife and eight children, who still remained in Cuba, made their escape from the island in dug-out boats, and, managing to evade the Spanish floor the eldest son, Antonio, now in this city, who shortly intends leaving this country in company with his galiant father, to fight once more for the liberty of Cuba, the abolition of stavery and the permanent establishment of the Republic of Cuba. After remaining as General Agent in this city fer nine months he relinquished his office and placed the distinguished patrict, Mr. José Maria Mayorga, in his place, which post he now holds to the general satisfaction of the Cubans in this country. The object of Mr. Aguilera resigning his office was te proceed as Cuban representative to London and Paris, and it is from this mission that he has now returned, bringing with him a large amount of funds, for the purpose of carrying on the war with Cuba and establishing a native republic. The amount is variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars.

Pedro Rodrigues, the Captain of the Sol-

Pedro Rodrigues, the Captain of the Soldiers of the Edgar Stuart Expedition,

Tells His Story. On board the English steamer Claribel, which arrived from Jamaics on Tuesday morning, was company with Senor Antonio Zambrana, an interview with whom was published in the HERALD of yesterday. Captain Rodrigues is the brave patriot who commanded the Cuban forces and munitions of war on the two last expeditions of the Edgar Stuart, and whe so successfully effected a meeting with the insurgents on both those perilous occasiens. It will be remembered, too, that he c ducted two former expeditions before those of the Edgar Stuart, and in none of his daring undertakings in the cause of liberty has he ever failed. In the return of this last little party from Cuba Libre to the United States Rodrigues had the full conduct and charge of the miniature vessel which conveyed Jamaica. The persons of whom he had the care were José Alarcon, Juan Hortis, Andro Blanche and N. Santestian, sailers of the Edgar Stuart, and Antonia Zambrano, Mariano Acosta, Francisco Bucarelez, Caystana Acosta, Luis Bejotte Frederico Carrasaco and Jose de la C. Labazar.

its arrival here to the house of his friend, a Cuban refugee, Mr. Zechas, 50 Sixth avenue, where he was greeted with warm affection by his wife, a beautiful, dark-eyed lady, who has remained in this city during her husband's dangerous adven-

Captain Rodrigues is a young man with a comely

Captain Rodrigues is a young man with a comely form and a handsome face, which wears a manly expression of gallantry and daring. He was before the rebellion one of the wealthiest planters in Cuba and gave the whole of his fortune to the cause of independence. He has clear brown eyes and wears dark and silken mustaches. In the course of a long conversation he related his adventures nearly as follows:

THE ADVENTURES OF RODRIGUES.

"On the 7th of September, 1872, Iset sail from New York for Aspinwall, in company with Mr. M. Agnedro, to take charge of the expedition from Aspinwall to the shores of Cuba. We left Aspinwall in the Edgar Stuart on the 25th of December. On the lat of January we were in sight of Cuba. It took us two nights to land the cargo, and on the third we delivered it into the hands of the Cuban General, Jose de Jesus Perez, who was waiting to receive them."

Captain Rodrigues here exhibited the receipt

we delivered 16-into the hands of the Cuban General, Jose de Jesus Perez, who was waiting to receive them."

Captain Rodrigues here exhibited the receipt given by General Perez, which enumerates the articles comprised in the carge, a list of which has been already published.

"I was given by General Perez an escort of twenty men, and set out to find the President, General Cespedes. I travelled five days into the interior, and reached the encampment at Butu, where the Commander-in-Chief was stationed with the army of Holguin and General Carlezts Garcia.

THE CONDITION OF THE TROOPS

was very fine. Their dress was good and their arms equal to those of any nation in the world. Fifteen or twenty days before my arrival they had made an attack on the city of Heiguin and captured and sacked it, taking an immense quantity of clothing, provisions and valuables. This accounted for the good appearance of the soldiers. Ganeral Cespedes, before I took my departure, presented me with the 2nd was part of the plunder. Holguin is about seventy-five miles from Santiago de Cuba. I remained with Cespedes about fifteen days and talked with him many times. He has a strong conviction that Cuba is already free. In the country they are unmolested by the Spaniards, and good order prevails. We have possession from the Cinco Villas to Santiago de Cuba, a distance of 600 miles. In traveiling there I did not see a single soldier of the enemy. The Spanish remain in the towns, and the policy of the Cubans now is to ferm combinations of forces and attack them, as they did at Holguin. The discipline of the army, as I saw it, was splendid. I should judge the armed portion to be composed of over twelve thousand men, and of course the remainder constitutes an immense body of men, desiring, but unable, to fight. President Cespedes now tells them that there is no use in their coming to him, as he cannot give them President Cespedes now tells them that there is no use in their coming to him, as he cannot give them employment without the necessary supplies. He has plenty of guns, but not enough ammunition.

HOPING FOR RECOGNITION.

"Cespedes told me that he had great hopes that

employment without the necessary supplies. He has plenty of guns, but not enough ammunition.

"Cespedes told me that he had great hopes that the United States would soon recognize the independence of Cuba, which, of course, would be the winning of half the battle, as they could then run the blockade with impunity. But, even if she were not recognized, he felt assured that Cuba's freedom was accomplished.

"I was pessessed of knowledge that Zambrana was in Cuba on a secret mission of some kind, but what it was I do not know.

"I found in the rebel camps that the newspapers from the United States arrived regularly every two or three days. The coming of the Herald was especially anticipated."

MORE NEWS OF THE HERALD COMMISSIONER.

"Have you any information, Captain, of Mr. O'Kelly and his wheresbouts?" asked the reporter.

"I left Cespedes before Mr. O'Kelly had reached the rebel lines. Three or four days afterwards, however, he was with the President, and I was assured of this fact because I saw his handwriting at the shore before I sailed for Jamaica. When the flerald correspondent reached the camp at Tempu, Colonel Clutra, the Commandant, wrote to General Perez asking him to come with an escort to conduct him to President Cespedes. When I had reached the shore everybody there knew that O'Kelly was safe with Cespedes, and Colonel Clutra showed me his handwriting. The supposition then entertained was that it would be impossible for Mr. O'Kelly to return to Santiago de Cuba with his life."

"Captain," said the reporter, "you have often experienced the dangers of this civil war and must have had some narrow escapes."

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"Captain," said the reporter, and Cuba in command of expeditions. The Spanish gunboats are now very vigilant, and are passing and repassing along

contents."

The Captain thought that perhaps a new expedition might soon be despatched, but of course the details of its preparation would be kept a secret.

After some further, but unimportant, conversation the reporter took his leave amid warm expressions of kindness from the refugees.

Inted. .

The following message, which was received yesterday at the Herald office, explains itself:— PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

We congratulate you for the recent news received, through our compatriot Zambrana, of your indomitable and intelligent special commissioner, O'Keily, welcoming at the same time our illustrious representative through your well known paper.

ESPENOR, Vice President.

By the CUBAN ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Henderson in Cuba.

On account of the reports extensively published in the newspaper press of Cuba, in which it was stated by the Spanish General Riqueime and Don Eminano Aguero that Mr. Hendersen, the special correspondent of the HERALD to Cuba Libre, had not seen President Cospedes, the following cothe Cuban Congress, and who left Cuba Libre on the 7th inst., will be read with interest at the pres-

TO JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq., Editor of th

To James Gordon Bennett, Esq., Editor of the Herald:—

I have great pleasure in informing you that I saw, a few months ago, at government headquarters in Cuba Libre, your correspondent, Mr. Boyd Henderson. The information furnished by Don Emiliano Aguero to the Spanish press in Cuba is altogether false when he states that Mr. Henderson did not see President Cespedes, as is likewise that of General Riquelme, who gained his information from the former. All that Mr. Henderson wrote was a true picture of actual facts. In the conferences he had with President Carlos M. de Cespedes all the important members of the Senate and government were present.

The Herald, in espessing the cause of free Cuba, has gained the admiration of all lovers of justice and liberty, and has merited by its persistent energy on behalf of our cause the gratitude and love of all Cubans, and it affords me great pleasure to have an opportunity to make this public declaration.

With feelings of the highest esteem. I have the

on.

With feelings of the bighest esteem, I have the onor to remain,

New York, March 26, 1873.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Removal of the State Capital-Patterson's Railroad Bill in Peril-The Hudson County Boulevard Bill Passed-The General Railroad Bill in the House.

In the Senate of the New Jersey Legislature yesterday Mr. McPherson arose again to complain of the manner in which he had been treated by the position, and he is desirous to return to his constituents purged of his Tom Scott proclivities.

Mr. Sewell offered a resolution, which was dopted, that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the charges made by a Trenton evening paper to the effect that an engrossed copy of the General Rathroad bill had been taken to Tom on in the Senate, with power to send for persons and papers. Such committee con-

siats of Messra. Williams, Irick and Hendrickson.

The supplement to the charter of the city of
Trenton was lost by a vote of 10 against 7. This bill has engrossed the attention of the citizens of portant changes in the government of the city. The five-county act seemed to be the bugbear of the bill, and the fact that no clause was embodied in the charter for its repeal was the reason of its defeat. Several Senators expressed themselves as being opposed to this five-county act.

The bill for the removal of the State capital was,

on motion of Mr. Stone, laid over. Quite a lively discussion took place when the bill appropriating \$40,000 for the improvement of the present Capitol

Mr. Hewitt warmly advocated its passage as well as Mr. Havens. Mr. Stene in a very decide t manner opposed some of its provisions. After some amendments being offered and accepted it was agreed to order it on its third reading.

There is nothing as yet about Patterson's bill (No. 69). It is surmised that no action will be taken on it this session. The committee of the

(No. 69). It is surmised that no action will be taken on it this session. The committee of the Senate to whom it was referred has not had it under consideration yet. Messra. Hopkins, Jarrard and Edsall are the committee.

The free railroad bill was reported by the Special Committee early in the morning, with amendments and reasons for such printed on separate sheets. It was made the special order for three o'clock in the afternoon.

Some few weeks ago a bill was passed in the nature of a small charter, incorporating the Saddle Rivar Railroad, a small read running through Bergen county. At this time, it seems, the Pennsylvania Railroad and Midland Railroad companies were on bad terms; hence the Midland company opposed the passage of this small charter, while the monopolists let it silde through without any opposition. A reconciliation was since effected between these rival corperations, and consequently a pewerful combination was formed. The result was that Mr. Ward (the monopolist champion in the House) offered a resolution recalling the bill from the Governor's hands, for the purpose of reconsideration ostensibly, but really for the purpose of killing it. As is customary with the baid eagle of Sussex, he made some proxy remarks in support of his resolution, and was supported on the right by Carse, of Camden, while towards the left a lew monopoly sycophants silently modded assent.

Honest Joe Letson and the enthusiastic George W. Paterson vigerously opposed its adoption. Letson exposed the trickery which-was attempted to be practised in again having the bill cailed up for conspicration. Canfield also exhibited his well-known anti-monopoly reelings in his remarks when approving the resolution.

The Speaker took the floor and vindicated the officers of the House from any unjust imputation which might be cast on them while the bill was in their possession. After a warm debate a division was taken, and the resolution was declared negatived by a vote of 16 yeas to 39 nays.

The Hudson County Boulevard bill caused a

he said the people of Hudson county were not pre-pared to expeend three or four million dollars just new, as the bill provided for. He characterized it as an unfair measure, and said that there was something wrong. He wanted no rash legislation. This was simply an act to create nine millionnaires in Hudson county, as the bill called for nine direc-tors. His proposition was to but three or five men in fusion county, as the oil cancel for hime directors. His proposition was to put three or five men, well known, who would take an oath that they do not purpose to interest themselves in real estate in Hudson county, and who would promise to build the avenue from one end to the other of the county. He could not vete for the bill as it now stood.

estate in Hudson county, and who would promise to build the avenue from one end to the other of the county. He could not vote for the bill as it now stood.

Mr. Lee then followed, and said that he had not been consulted in regard to the bill at all. He knew rull well that the people of his county were unanimously opposed to it. It gave power to the commissioners which was unconstitutional. He wanted it submitted to the people. He knew such a road was necessary; but it should be made in the proper way. Section 30 in it could not be defined even by a Philadelphia lawyer. It was a fraud from beginning to ead, and he would pronounce it so fearlessly on the floor. The writer of it was either a fool or a knave. He did not complain of the men named as commissioners, but the merits of the bill. Mr. Washburn here arose and warmly advocated its passage. Mr. Farrier passed high eulogiums on the men named as incorporators.

Mr. Reardon opposed it for the reason that his constituents did not want it. It should be put to the vote of the people. After some remarks by Gaede and others a vote was taken and the bill was passed by 37 yeas to 14 nays. It is expected to come up to-day in the Senate. It is considered an outrageous measure by many of the residents of Hudson county who were heard to so express themselves after it was passed.

The bill establishing courts of summary jurisciction in Jersey City passed the Senate with some rivial amendments. It will add the enormous sum of \$100,000 to the burdens of the aiready tax-ridden people of Jersey City passed the Senate with some rivial amendments. It will add the enormous sum of \$100,000 to the burdens of the aiready tax-ridden people of Jersey City passed the Senate with some rivial amendments. It will add the enormous sum of \$100,000 to the burdens of the aiready tax-ridden people of Jersey City without returning any essential equivalent therefor, and will create fat offices for hungry politicians.

At eighteen minutes to four o'clock Mr. Worthington desired that the amendment

A BANKING HOUSE SUSPENDS PAYMENT.

NEW HAVEN, March 26, 1873.
The banking firm of Edward L. Scranton & Co., f this city, suspended payment to-day. The company have deposits amounting, it is said, to about a half a million of dollars, and the announcement of the suspension created much excitement among the large number of depositors. The firm state that the suspension is only temporary, and that they will soon resume payment and meet all their liabilities. There has been a run made on the bank during the past few days among the country depositors and the firm say that they stopped payment rather than sacrifice their securities. The bank lost heavily by reason of the Boston fre, and it is said that their present embarrassment is caused by the firm being obliged to carry the margins of stock speculators who sold short and could not cover. The suspension does not affect any of the New Haven banks.

CONFLICTING PREIGHT INTERESTS.

LANSING, Mich., March 26, 1873. Remonstrances were presented to the Legis-lature to-day from a large number of prominent vessel owners and residents of Chicago and Detreit, earnestly requesting that no action be taken endorsing or encouraging the building of a railroad bridge across the Detroit or St. Clair Rivers, as they believe such a bridge would not relieve the business of the railroads, but would greatly damage the large shipping interests of the great lakes.

PRUSSIA AND HER CATHOLICS

An Exciting Debate in the Herrenhaus.

BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

The Prince Tells the Conservative Peers the Reason of Their Recent Defeats and Loss of the Government's Confidence.

JUNKER STUBBORNNESS

"Confidence Is a Tender Flower; Once Destroyed, Comes Nevermore."

THE GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

The Constitutional Amendments Placing the Church Under State Control Carried.

BERLIN, March 11, 1873. House of Peers was yesterday oc-with the first reading of the amendments to paragraphs 15 and 18 of he Prussian constitution, which in their new shape are to form the legal basis for secular supremacy in ecclesiastical matters. The Lower remembered, by a large majority. It was feared, bowever, in view of the intense and vast opposition that has been expressed on the part both of the Catholic and Protestant clerical bodies, in and out of Parliament, that the measure would be defeated in the House of Peers. It was known that the government was, nevertheless, determined government and Prince Bismarck himself have expressed themselves more than once to this effect. In the general debate which took place yesterday three speakers were for and three against the The most important speech was the one by Prince Bismarck, who boldly charged the peers with inconsequence and stubbornness, though it is well known that he alone caused their disorganization and discomfiture, and that, finally, when he could not break down their resistance to course to the creation of the new liberal peers In adopting this draconic measure some months ago the Bismarck Ministry undoubtedly foresaw that without it they would stand before another deadlock in the present movement for the reform of the relations between Church and State. The Prince's speech yesterday must be considered in Prussian government. Though not the Premier he is still the strongest man in the Cabinet, and words from him bear a far different import than would the same coming from the mouth of Von

PRINCE BISMARK'S SPRECH lasted over an hour in its delivery. He began by treating of the conservative regret that "liberalism" has of late been gaining ground in the House of Peers. The reason why liberalism has grown, he said, lies essentially in the fact of the disorganization of the counter-party, the conservatives; nore especially in the fact that the government has been deceived in the supposition that the con-servative party placed entire confidence in it. The undeceiving took place in the discussions on the the law relating to school superintendence, when of distrust on a highly important political question, and "confidence is a tender plant, which, once destreyed, comes never more." party thereupon, guided by well-meaning leaders, out at the same time more zealous than is compatible with essential success, fell into dissolution. In discussions which I did not attend, it has come to pass that this House has annulled its own resolutions, and thereby pressed the government to a cut de sac. Those peers on whom the ary manner-the Ministry of His Majesty the King believed they could trust for support in the carrying out of its thoughts have not only not upon them for it. How can you lay this condition of things to the charge of the government and its measures? We do not live under a constitution by which His Majesty carries on a policy at will, without regard to the constitutional formation of the Landtag. You, gentlemen, have essentially contributed to crowd me-who believed myself able to conduct the administration at the

of the Landtag. You, gentlemen, have essentially contributed to crowd me—who believed myself able to conduct the administration at the head of a conservative party of some importance and weight—out of my former position in the Ministry. You have destroyed the presuppositions under which I thought to remain at the head of the Cabinet. Do not hold the government responsible for your own work—the work of your own over-zeal; your own pretensions to make your own personal convictions prevail in State questions which the government considered to be Cabinet questions. Do not hold the government of his Majesty responsible for that; and do not complain about things which, in my opinion, must be laid to the charge of an essential number of you and of the conservative party of the other House.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

The question in which we are at present involved is placed, according to my judgment, in a faise light, if we call it a confessional, religious question. It is essentially political; it has nothing to do with the conflict of an evangelical dynasty against the Catholic Church, as our Catholic fellow citizens are taught to believe; it has nothing to do with the conflict between faith and indicity; it has solely to do with the ancient contest for dominion, which is as old as the human race; with the contest for power between monarchy and priesthood, the contest which is much older than the appearance of the Redeemer in the world; the contest which German history of the Middle Ages, up to the dissolution of the German Empire, is lilled, under the name of the conflicts of the Popes with the Emperors; a conflict which conqueror—aconqueror in alliance with the then living Pope. We have, indeed, been very near to an analogous solution of the situation, transiated, of course, to our own times. If the French war of conquest (the outbreak of which corresponded with the publication of the Weitsched war of the medical Empire, is all times a political power, which, with the determination and with the greatest success, int

The conflict of the Priestrood with the MonArchy.

The conflict in this case of the Pope with the German Emperor, as we have already seen it in the
Middle Ages, must be judged like every other conflict. It has its alliances; it has its treaties of
peace; it has its cessations; it has its truces.
There have been peaceful Popes; there
have been Popes who fought and conquered;
there has even been a peaceful King
of France, although Ludwig XVI. came into
the condition to carry on war. Thus even among
our French neighbors there have been found monarchs who had more liking for peace than for war.
And in the battles of the Papacy it has not always
been the case that Catholic Powers were the exclusive allies of the Pope, nor have priests always
stood at the side of the Pope. We have had cardinais as Ministers of great Powers, in a time when
these same great Powers carried on a strongly

we in Prussia were not always the special objects of the attacks in this conflict. For a long time the Roman See did not consider us as its chief opponent. Frederick the Great tiwed in perfect peace with the Holy See, while the Emperor of Austria—at that time pre-eminently a Catholic Otto. Austria—at that time pre-eminently a Catholic Otto. Thus, the question is pretty much independent of any confessional tendency, at will prove. I can adduce, in this relation, that it was been confict with the Catholic Church. Thus, the question is pretty much independent of any confessional tendency, at will prove. I can adduce, in this relation, that it was been confict with the Catholic Church. In the constitutional paragraphs which new occupy our attention we found a modus viewnid, a truce concluded at a time when the State needed assistance, and expected to find it by leaning in part on the Catholic Church. Under these impressions a compromise was effected in this cendict between the secular and the ecclesiastical sword, though this compromise in its practical consequences turned out to be an error. This truce, however, allowed us to live at least for some years in comparative peace; which, it is true, could only be upheld by constant concessions on the part of the State, which placed all its prerogatives unreservedly into the hands of a department originally intended to watch over the royal Prussian rights as against the Catholic Church, but which afterwards became a department originally intended to watch over the royal Prussian rights as against the prussian State. Of course I mean the Catholic Department in the Ministry of Public Worship. Whoever has looked into these matters more closedy matched the property of the Catholic Church, but which afterwards became a department in the Ministry of Public Worship. Whoever has looked into these matters more closedy in matched to come to an understanding with the Holy See than just at the close of the Pope, protecting the rights of the Church as against the Catholic Church, wh

the organization of this party of the Church lighting against the State; I saw the progress which the Catholic department in the Ministry of Public Worship had made in the contest relating to the German language in the Polish provinces. In Silesia there suddenly arose a Polish party, under essential clerical favor and the actual protection of the Church—there, where such a party had never before existed. But this would not have been of itself determinative. The first thing that called my attention to the danger was the power which the new faction had acquired. In obedience to decrees issued from Berlin Deputies were deposed who had been regularly elected by their districts; and the election of new members was decreed—members whose names were not even known. This was done not in one, but in a number of districts. Thus strong was the organization, and such was the power it exerted over the popular mind, and in this manner only was it possible to realize the programme of the Bishop of Mayence, as expounded in his pamphilets. What did this programme mean? Read it. His pamphiets are written with spirit and intellect, pleasant to read and are in the hands of everybody. They propose to introduce into Prussia a State dualism by the erection of a State within the State, to induce all Catholics in their political and private life to receive their guidance from the clerical party.

This would lead to a dualism of the worst kind.

the erection of a State within the State, to induce all Catholics in their political and private life to receive their guidance from the clerical party.

This would lead to a dualism of the worst kind. Dualism may exist where the surrounding conditions are favorable, such as in Austro-Hungary; but there it is not a confessional dualism. But there it would be the establishment of two confessional States in dualistic antagonism, the one of which would have as its highest sovereign a foreign prince of the Church, with his seat in Rome, a prince who by late constitutional changes in the Church has grown more powerful than he formerly was. We would thus have in place of a compact Prussia two distinct State organizations, the one with its general staff in the clerical faction and the other with its staff in the guiding secular principle embodied in the government and person of His Majesty the Emperor. Such a situation was totally unacceptable for the government, whose duty was to ward off such danger from the State. It would have neglected that duty if it had quietly looked on while it saw the astounding progress which had been made, the examination into which had been made, the examination into which had been made, the examination into which had been intherto considered unnecessary. The government was under the necessity to annul the truce as faid down in the constitution of 1848, and to prepare a new way of establishing a moodus vivendi between the secular and the cierical powers. The State cannot allow the present condition of things to continue, as it must result in internal conflicts calculated to endanger its very existence. Should these amendments of the constitution fall to pass this House the government can no longer take the responsibility of carrying on the administration, but must leave it to those who consider the paragraphs in their original state as not dangerous. In this conflict the government appeals to the House of Peers "for assistance and support in fortifying and defending the State and support

THE BOGUS PROPHET.

The Camp of Canaan Broken Up in Georgia-Curry, the Blasphemous Found Guftty of Adultery-The Millennium Certainly Near at Hand-Purity and Perfection of Men and Women-The Queen Prophetess in Holy Garments. Augusta, Ga., March 26, 1873.

Joseph F. Curry, a so-called prophet of "the new dispensation," was tried at Appling, Columbus county, to-day, on charges of adultery and fornica-tion, before County Judge Gibson. Curry came from Massachusetts with a colony of about two hundred men and women, over a year ago, and bought lands and settled in Columbus county. They lived in tents and held the property in common. Curry called himself "Elijah" and "the prophet of Jehovah"—supreme in things spiritual and temporal. The colony went on well for a brief period, but the "prophet" took to himself too many wives. Jealousy and insubordination ensued in the colony, and many of the colonists returned to Massachusetts, being provided with free passage to the nearest seaports, either Charleston or Savannah. Finally the colony became so demoralized and Curry so licentious that the Grand Jury indicted him and his Queen paramour.

Curry, robed in white linen, with head and feet bare, in imitation of the Savior, appeared before the Court. His Queen appeared in the same attire, with white stockings on her feet, and a white bow on her head.

Speaking in his own defence he maintained that men and women could live together as man and will without cohabiting, and that by mortification and prayer they could become perfect. He repelled the charge of insanity, and displayed much erudition and familiarity with the Scriptures. He said he had revelations after revelations that a new era had dawned, when men and women should come out of the natural order of things to a higher state of purity.

After speeches from the prosecution and defence the jury retired, and after half an hour's absence and temporal. The colony went on well for a brief

of purity.

After speeches from the prosecution and defence the jury retired, and after half an hour's absence returned with a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to morey. Sentence has been deferred for a few weeks. It is thought the prophet and his followers will be given an opportunity to find another Canaan far away from here in which to pitch their tents,

"WILL THEY STRIKE?"

The Trades Unions in Motion Once More.

LABOR AND CAPITAL IN COMBAT.

Meetings of the United Masons, Carpenters, Woodworkers, Horseshoers, Joiners and Other Trades.

A STRIKE EN MASSE THREATENED.

Once more the struggle between labor and capital has commenced, and this time the battle promses to be a flercer and longer one than ever known before. On every side the horny-handed sons o toil are moving in secret combination, and capitalists, manufacturers, producers and master mechanics are marshalling their forces to make fight against the demands of their employes. The Eightour League, the growing power of the trades unions, which is in fact formed after the fashion of the Council of Ten, and which boasts of being able to bring 80,000 men in this metropolis alone into line against capitalists, has been making preparations quietly for some weeks, in view of the fact that employers have been persistently, since the opening of the Spring business, attempting to make their men work ten hours a day, instead of eight hours, the time adopted as a law by the State of New York. Manufacturers who have employed large quantities of machinery declare that they cannot afford, withhours; and the workingmen, on the other hand, insist that the time has come to prove that capitalthe claims of inanimate machinery must give way to the lawful rights of fathers of famimovement of the trades which is now being perfected, and which in the course of fitteen or twenty days will burst on the community in all the panoply of full and thorough organization, American, English and Irish mechanics have clasped hands; but the Germans are accused of hanging back and impeding the movement, and the statement is made almost universally that German mechanics have endeavored to underwork and underbid their English-speaking brethren, thus attempting to bring discontent and discussion among the ranks of their fellow workmen.

The United Order of Carpenters of Kings County held a meeting in Brooklyn, and have been the first to take decisive action, and in the following resolutions have made known their determination to uphold their rights:—

Whereas the avariciousness of some of the master. movement of the trades which is now being per-

lutions have made known their determination to uphole their rights:—

Whereas the avariciousness of some of the master mechanics has rendered it necessary for the journeymen carpenters to combine in unions for their better welfare and protection; and whereas the ungenerous and unanily system of reducing our wages in the barsh, inclement Winter weather, when we mostneed the price of our labor, and erru it the dearest, has made it necessary for us to establish a rate of hours that we can work at our labor observes us well skilled in mechanics as any of the other observes us well skilled in mechanics as any of the other observes us well skilled in mechanics as any of the other observes us well skilled in mechanics as any of the other observes us well skilled in mechanics as any of the other observes and of a comparatively great outlay for quantities are replacement, we consider ourselves the poorest renumerated of skilled laborers; and whereas we contend that \$3 a day is inadequate to the proper support of ourselves and families; therefore, be if the same of the outland of

our just demands we pledge ourselves to strike, and not to resume work until our demands are com liled with.

Action has been forced on the United Masons of this city by the action of the Harlem Railroad corporation, who have had a number of men employed to do some necessary mason work on their track at 194th street. About one hundred and fifty masons who did not belong to the Union were here employed at forty cents an hour of ten hours a day's work. The rules of the society are flity cents an hour for eight hours' work. A number of society men called on the men at work on the Harlem road, and told them that they should not work at such rates, and that they should not work at such rates, and that they ought to join the society and uphold the Eight Hour law. These men were receiving \$3 20 a day. The 150 men listening to this address stopped work, and the subordinates of Mr. Vanderbiit, it is said, collected 150 men in Connecticut and New Jersey to take the place of those who had stopped work. A meeting was held last evening of the United Masons at Demilt Hall, in Second avenue, Mr. William Keenan, President, in the chair.

Mr. Banks moved the following, which was adopted:—

adopted:—
Whereas the members of the Stone Masons' and the various trades unions in this city have worked eight hours since last Spring, in accordance with the law of the State;
Resolved, That we consider any attempt to deprive the men of their rights (eight hours) by Vanderbilt or his hirelings will be resisted at all hazards by every member of this Union.
Resolved, That we call upon all working men to use every effort to assist us to carry out the Eight Hour law.
Resolved, That a committee be appointed from this Union and others to call upon the Mayor and Common Council and demand the enforcement of the Eight Hour law.

law.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions shall be sent to the various trades unions in this city. Mr. Toomey seconded the adoption of the resolu

tions, and they were carried with only two dissenting voices.

The gas stokers have made an attempt to strike against the imposition of twelve hours a day instead of eight hours, which they have been working since last Summer. The gas companies, it is said, have built bunks in their gas houses and will feed and lodge those who desire to work twelve hours a day.

A number of journeymen horseshoers, employed in Twenty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, have struck, for the reason that their employers have, it is said, violated a rule of the society in not paying them their full wages.

The Order of United American Carpenters of this city have had some differences on miner points, and conferences of a private nature have been had between the bosses and the tradesmen, the results of which have not transpired as yet.

Meeting of Wood Workers.

The Journeymen Wood Carvers' (Sculptors) Union, Mr. John Renter, presiding, held a general meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, for the purpose of continuing the work of a reorganization of the union, with a view of being reorganization of the union, with a view of being prepared for any emergency which might occur in the Spring in case of a general strike, in which the union might become involved. The debate on an amended constitution, which had already occupied several of the previous meetings, was concluded, resulting in its adoption. One of the main points new in the constitution is a provision providing for meetings of delegations representing the different shops at stated intervals and on special occasions in cases of emergency; also providing for action to be taken to establish a society library, composed of works and publications in the interest of the trade. The election of part of a new board of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the re-election of most of the old board.

Several new members were initiated, and a report was submitted by Mr. Ferdinand Jubitz, showing that the finances of the Union are in a good condition, and that there is a surplus of \$1,030 in the treasury. The Union numbers over three hundred members, composed of German, French and English speaking members of the trade, the majority being Germans. The average wages of this class of workmen is \$15 and \$19 per week, by eight honrs' work per day.

In reference to the pending threats of a renewal of a general eight hour strike in the Spring, it was authoritatively stated that although the Union has not abandoned the eight-hour system or an increase of wages will be made by the Union this year, unless a general strike should ensue. If the latter should to be involved in the same.

Ferdinand Jubitz, who represented the Union at the New York State Workingmen's Assembly, held in January, at Albany, submitted a report of the proceedings of that body, including a series of labor statistics, showing an extensive system of trade unions organized throughout the State.

In the course of the proceedings william J. Jessop, formerly President of the State Workingmen's Assembly, briefly addressed the meeting, reviewing the progress of the organization in this S prepared for any emergency which might

NAVAL PAYMASTER BOGART.

The Alleged Defaulter Before the United States Courts in San Francisco.

San Francisco, March 26, 1873.

Admirai Selfridge, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, brought R. D. Bogart before Judges habeas corpus, brought R. D. Bogart before Judges
Sawyer and Hoffman this afternoon. United States
Attorney Latimer made a return of Secretary
Robeson's telegraphic order for Bogart's arrest.
Messrs. Pixley and Harrison, counsel for the prisoner, contended that the authority for the arrest
was insufficient. The case was partially argued,
when the Judges refused to place Bogart in custody. The Marshal then remanded him to Admirat
Selfridge. Further argument on the case will be
heard on Thursday next, at two P. M.

EVANS, THE PENNSYLVANIA CLAIMS AGENT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1873. The case of the Commonwealth against George O. Evans will be carried to the Supreme Court, on a writ of error from the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, by the Attorney General.